

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE TRUSTEES  
OF THE  
MASSACHUSETTS  
SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED  
AT WALTHAM,  
FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.



BOSTON:  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,  
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.  
1913.

APPROVED BY  
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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Miss Caroline Yale, Northampton.



# The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED,  
WAVERLEY, Dec. 1, 1912.

*To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the State Board of Insanity.*

The trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912.

We have now 1,584 feeble-minded inmates, of whom 1,305 are at Waverley and 279 at Templeton. The exact number present, however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the school on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1,235 at Waverley and 251 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths we refer you to the superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

Turning back for a moment to the first report of the trustees of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, dated Jan. 7, 1852, we read:—

As yet no suitable person has been found, who could give his whole time and services to the establishment; but a correspondence has been opened with Dr. Edward Seguin, of Paris, that will perhaps lead to an engagement.

Then as a footnote appears the following:—

The delay in printing this document gives an opportunity of announcing that Dr. Seguin has agreed to take charge of the school long enough to organize the classes, and introduce his method of training. He has now been engaged about two months in training some thirty pupils, and given abundant proof of his ability.

This gentleman is well known, to all who are familiar with the history of the institution of idiotic children in Europe, by his scientific and able work, "*De l'Idiotie*," etc. He was at the head of the first public institution organized in France, and afterwards taught a school for idiotic and backward children. He has already laid us under obligation by his valuable services.

The recent publication in this country of an English translation of "*The Montessori Method*" has spread far and wide a great curiosity to learn about, and a consequent knowledge of, this system of training and instruction.

In the introduction, by Professor Holmes of Harvard University, credit is given for the fact that "much of the material used by Dr. Fernald at Waverley is almost identical with the Montessori material," and then, parenthetically, "it may interest American readers to know that Seguin, on whose work that of Dr. Montessori is based, was once head of the school at Waverley." In other words, the "method" which is now in the minds and on the lips of every progressive educator is one which for sixty years has been quietly used in your school for the feeble-minded at South Boston and at Waverley, and practically every one of our children has been taught by the Seguin method. The impress of Dr. Seguin has never left the school. His influence as an educator was lasting and far-reaching.

Further than this, from the elementary system has been developed the varied training, instruction and occupation practiced in the manual training rooms at Waverley and in the open air on the farms at Templeton.

A logical result of this greater development of our girls and boys has been the desire of the parents to get them home when they see how helpful and even proficient they have become in practical, every-day occupation. Since the improvement in our textile work, the father, visiting the school and seeing how well his boy is doing, how quiet and industrious he has become, and the mother finding her girl apparently docile, painstaking and skilful in her work, both feel that they should have the benefits of their labor at home.

Not parents alone, but relatives and friends, citizens of the community to which the inmate belongs, clergymen, police

and selectmen join in petitioning the trustees to discharge these cases.

Although we feel that it is safer for him to remain in the school, it is impossible to keep him against the demand of his father and the pressure of public sentiment.

Especially is this so where in school cases, not committed cases, the boy or girl has passed the school age. About half our cases are school cases, and after the school age is passed we have no authority to hold them in the school. Although we feel that every effort should be made to prevent parenthood, we are met by demands of parents and friends who do not, and cannot be made to, realize this danger. We wish to do all we can to *keep control* over these cases after they go out.

A certain proportion of our boys and girls who have advanced along these lines of training appear fitted to return to their homes if the environment is safe and there are parents or friends who can, and will, be watchful and considerate of their limitations. The perplexity which most frequently confronts your superintendent and trustees is whether the particular case brought before them on a petition for discharge is one which should be allowed to go home, away from the restraints and safeguards of institutional life.

This difficulty, and the practical impossibility of deciding with any degree of certainty what the future of the case will be, has brought about, as it were unconsciously, the practice of allowing inmates to go, on probation, without being discharged. Then, once in so often the boy or girl comes back to the school and reports. The case thus comes under the actual eye of one of the doctors, and it is seen whether the experiment has been successful or not. This plan has the merit of stimulating the patient to do the best he can in order to deserve the confidence he has received, and in order to return home for a further period. Such cases in time may result in an unconditional discharge when they have proved, after a satisfactory trial, that the trust in them has not been abused.

This plan is not of our seeking, but has been forced upon us by the insistence of parents and the demands of public sentiment. Should this be carried out to any great extent another officer ought to be added to the staff, whose duty it would be to visit

these cases in their homes and thus keep a control over them by being in close touch with the lives they are leading and the conditions surrounding them. The question of selecting a "field worker" for this purpose, and making the oversight of these cases in their own homes a part of the business of the school, is one which is just now receiving considerable thought. Just how far can this sort of oversight be carried successfully and are we justified in trying the experiment? So far our experience has shown that this sort of oversight has been effective. We have not sought this task, but we must take conditions as we find them, deprecating as we do the unrestricted discharge of defectives.

The superintendent has been authorized by the trustees to take the necessary steps to inaugurate the employment of a field worker. If legislation is necessary for the purpose, we ask for that.

There has been a great demand for several monographs by Dr. Fernald which were out of print. At the April meeting of the Board it was voted to print a new edition and they are now ready. They consist of the following: —

"History of the Treatment of the Feeble-minded," reprinted from the Report of the Proceedings of the Twentieth National Conference of Charities and Correction, held at Chicago, June, 1893. Fourth edition.

"Some of the Methods employed in the Care and Training of Feeble-minded Children of the Lower Grades," reprinted from the Proceedings of the Association of Medical Officers of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Persons, Session, 1894. Fourth edition.

"Feeble-minded Children," read before the New England Association of School Superintendents, Boston, 1897. Second edition.

"Care of the Feeble-minded," reprinted from the National Bulletin of Charities and Correction, 1904. Third edition.

"The Imbecile with Criminal Instincts," reprinted from American Journal of Insanity Vol. LXV., No. 4, April, 1909. Fourth edition.

The number of teachers and social workers who visit the school constantly increases. That introduction by Professor Holmes has been the means of bringing many of these people here to see the actual working of the Seguin methods demonstrated. As we



have said before, this interest of the educational portion of the public increases the duties of our officers, practically demanding the attention of what would be equivalent to the entire time of one officer. It is a proper and valuable interest and hence should meet with our approval and co-operation.

The pressure for admission is still great, and the proportion of those admitted is small.

The death rate for the year has been small, an indication of the nourishing food and healthful life of our charges.

"The added cost of living" has found its way here too, and we have had difficulty in paying our bills in consequence of this and of the increase of wages.

Twenty-five years ago sixteen hours of duty was required of the attendants. At the beginning of this year the hours had been gradually reduced to eleven, and now they have been reduced to ten, or to sixty hours a week, with one day off in seven.

The addition to the nurses' home mentioned in our last report has been completed, and was occupied in the summer and is highly appreciated by our nurses, who certainly earn the right to comfortable quarters in their hours of rest. No set of nurses and attendants more truly deserve the commendations of their Board of Trustees than those at Waverley and Templeton.

The hospital for male patients is now an assured fact. An excellent location has been selected for it. The foundations are in, the walls are up, and we shall hope to have it ready for occupancy before the summer.

At the colony new work has been going on finely this year. Before the end of 1913 a good stone road, now almost completed, will connect the "farm colony" on the east with "Eliot colony" on the west, about two and one-half miles, one mile of which was built by the labor of our boys this year.

As authorized, the trustees have purchased of the Boston & Maine Railroad, from private funds, and have had conveyed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, about 64 acres of land at \$10 per acre, a strip which separated our lands from the railroad on the west and which can be made useful for our boys.

On the east end a freight station has been built on the line of the Massachusetts Northern Street Railway, which delivers to us carloads of material shipped from Waverley, and in return

takes back to the steam railroad freight cars filled with the produce of the farms. We are thus saved a six-mile haul by our teams to and from Baldwinville, an unmitigated blessing, as well as a financial saving.

This year Mr. John J. Donnell, who has had charge of Eliot colony for twelve years, has been placed in charge of all the farms, and the change is a distinct improvement.

An excellent portrait of our late beloved president, Wm. W. Swan, has been presented to the school by Mr. Francis Bartlett and been hung in the Administration building.

During the year the corporation has lost its treasurer, the late Richard C. Humphreys, whose long, faithful and efficient service has placed it and the Commonwealth under a deep debt of gratitude. The integrity and unselfish lives of such men as he renew and help perpetuate our sometimes wavering faith in human nature.

One of our newer trustees, but one who had had time to show his interest in the problems of the school, has met an untimely death within the year. The broad views and valuable advice of Edmund March Wheelwright would have been a distinct help to us.

We cannot close our sixty-fifth annual report without calling to your attention the fact that the twenty-fifth year has just closed since Dr. Walter E. Fernald came to the school as its first resident superintendent. Were we to attempt to enumerate here the services for which the Commonwealth, nay, even the entire civilized world, is in his debt, our report would fill many additional pages.

When Dr. Fernald first took charge, the school was located in a few wooden buildings on Eighth Street, South Boston, and had 220 inmates. It is now firmly established in its extensive brick buildings on 150 acres of land in Waltham, where it houses, trains and cares for over 1,300 inmates; and on its more than 2,000 acres of land at Templeton, where 280 boys lead the healthy life of a country colony.

These changes and this growth have come about gradually in this quarter of a century, and the success of the movement, first instituted by Dr. Howe and Dr. Seguin in 1852, has been largely due to the ability of our superintendent.

Through all this time the policy has been continuous. The changes that you see from year to year are but the growth of that policy which has been our lodestar since the foundation of the school.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, 2D.  
FRANCIS J. BARNES.  
LUANN L. BRACKETT.  
THOMAS N. CARVER.  
THOMAS W. DAVIS.  
EDWARD W. EMERSON.  
FREDERICK P. FISH.  
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STEPHEN M. WELD.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912:—

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1911, . . . . .	896	599	1,495
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1911, . . . . .	848	583	1,431
Admissions for the year, . . . . .	135	51	186
School cases, . . . . .	62	19	81
Custodial cases, . . . . .	73	32	105
Whole number of cases during the year, . . . . .	1,031	650	1,681
Discharged during the year, . . . . .	45	29	74
Died during the year, . . . . .	15	8	23
Number enrolled Nov. 30, 1912, . . . . .	971	613	1,584
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1912, . . . . .	887	599	1,486
State patients, . . . . .	931	584	1,515
Private patients, . . . . .	25	16	41
Vermont beneficiaries, . . . . .	15	13	28
Daily average number of patients actually present, . . . . .	861	580	1,441
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1912, at school, . . . . .	636	599	1,235
Number actually present Nov. 30, 1912, at colony, . . . . .	251	—	251
Applications during the year, . . . . .	—	—	555

Of the 186 admissions 62 were young pupils capable of being taught to read and write; 51 males were over fourteen years of age; 23 females were over fourteen years of age; 16 were feeble physically; 7 were cases of spastic paralysis; 5 were blind; 2 were deaf; 1 was of the Mongolian form of idiocy; 1 was a case of sporadic cretinism; 3 women had borne illegitimate children; 1 was a married woman with 3 children; 6 cases were admitted for observation and study; 2 were later discharged as not feeble-minded; 4 were sent here from the police courts and 1 from the juvenile court; 9 were readmissions.

Of the 74 cases discharged during the year 16 were taken home



by friends; 28 were discharged while home on visit; 6 remained at home to work for wages; 6 were discharged as not suitable; 2 were committed to insane hospitals; 2 ran away and were not returned; 1 was discharged to be taken out of the State; 1 was deported to Portugal by the State Board of Insanity; 1 remained at home to attend public school; 1 died while at home on visit; 2 were discharged by order of the Middlesex Probate Court; 8 were transferred to the Wrentham State School.

Our large family of patients and persons employed have enjoyed good health. We have had no serious epidemics. There were 14 mild cases of diphtheria, with no deaths, and 15 very mild cases of whooping cough.

There were 23 deaths during the year; 6 were from organic disease of the brain, 6 from acute pneumonia, 2 from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 1 each from acute peritonitis, bronchial pneumonia, carcinoma of stomach, epilepsy, gastric ulcer, organic heart disease, pyemia, reflex vomiting and tubercular meningitis.

The above number of deaths gives a ratio of almost exactly 15 to 1,000 population. For the entire State of Massachusetts in 1911 the ratio was 15.42 deaths to 1,000 population. In other words, the death rate among our proverbially feeble patients is less than that in the State at large.

The new hospital for adult male patients, to be completed during the year, will furnish splendid facilities for adequate care of the boys who are ill or feeble.

There were 555 applications during the year, a larger number than ever before. We were able to admit only 186 new patients. While we intend to receive new patients in the order of their application, we are compelled to consider the urgency of the individual case, the selection of cases from the different parts of the State, and the actual vacancies as they occur in the various groups of cases in our buildings. We have been very much overcrowded during the entire year. At one time there were 60 patients sleeping on mattresses on the floor, on settees and even on tables and chairs. We are able to admit new cases only as vacancies are created by discharge or death. As for several years past, we have been unable to receive many feeble-minded women for whom application has been made.

The number and urgency of the applications are proof of the public demand for greatly increased provision for the institutional

care of the feeble-minded. This demand for the segregation of the feeble-minded on a large scale is evidence of the widespread public knowledge of the extent of the prevalence and dangers of feeble-mindedness, and its significance as a causative factor in the production of crime, prostitution, pauperism, illegitimacy, intemperance and other complex social diseases. Certain isolated rural communities in this State, where the more vigorous families have migrated for several generations show a marked deterioration in the quality of the population, with a large number of the feeble-minded and a notable amount of immorality, intemperance and shiftlessness. The defective persons in these communities are very apt to be attracted to each other, and to marry or to intermarry, thus intensifying the degenerative process.

Feeble-mindedness is highly hereditary. In about 80 per cent. of our institution cases the mental defect has been preceded by other cases of defect in the immediate family line. In certain families feeble-minded children are very likely to appear in each generation. Among the 186 patients admitted here the past year there was the following relationship: two brothers were admitted together in eight instances; 3 brothers of one family and three sisters of another family were admitted; in 3 cases the boy or girl admitted had a brother or sister already here; 1 boy had two brothers here. So far as is known, if both parents are feeble-minded all the offspring will be feeble-minded. If one parent is feeble-minded it is probable that some of the offspring will be feeble-minded, and the children who are themselves normal will be likely to beget defectives. These normal persons in tainted families, who are potential "carriers" of the defective germ plasm, may keep up the sequence. If both parents come from tainted families the probability of defect in the children is much increased. The normal members of tainted families who mate with healthy individuals with no family taint are not so likely to have defective children; indeed, the tendency may be eradicated by judicious breeding-up for several generations. This tendency may be expressed by one or more cases in every generation, or it may skip one generation to reappear in the next. Inheritance is not merely a question of fathers and mothers, but the family tree goes farther back.

In approximately 20 per cent. of our cases hereditary tendency is not present, the mental defect being caused by disease of the

brain, injury to the brain or some other accidental cause. Indeed, a case of feeble-mindedness may occur in any family from unavoidable injury or disease of the brain occurring before, at or after birth. Certain types of defect are usually, if not always, due to accidental or sporadic causes; viz., the Mongolian, hydrocephalic, post-meningitic, cerebral hemorrhagic, etc. A single case of defect of accidental origin, with no hereditary tendency, is not likely to be followed by other cases in the same family.

In the light of our present knowledge, the only way to reduce the number of the feeble-minded is to prevent their birth. The perpetuation of defective family stocks should be inhibited. This would be possible to a great extent if every feeble-minded person and every potential "carrier" of the defective germ plasm could be prevented from parenthood. The recognition of the fact that feeble-mindedness is largely a question of heredity is responsible for the increasing demand for the segregation of the feeble-minded during the child-bearing period. Such segregation carried out thoroughly for a generation would greatly reduce the amount of feeble-mindedness, but it would be difficult to secure this wholesale segregation. If adequate institutional provision were available to-day it would not be feasible to secure the detention of large numbers of defectives — and those of the most dangerous class — where parents or friends are unable or unwilling to see the necessity for such segregation. We have no laws compelling this action. The Anglo-Saxon respect for the liberty of the individual would make it difficult to enact laws compelling such custody. Many intelligent parents absolutely refuse to even consider institution care for their defective children. Each year several children are returned to their homes soon after admission because the parents are wretched and unhappy and are unable to live without having them at home.

Indeed, the mere admission to an institution is no guarantee that the patient will remain there permanently. Our records show that for ten years past an average of 56 patients each year were discharged to the custody of parents or friends. This is largely due to the natural desire of the parents to have their children with them in their homes. Nearly one-half of our inmates are here practically as voluntary inmates. We have no legal hold on these inmates and are obliged to discharge them if the parents so demand, although we are usually able to persuade them to

allow the children to remain. In theory the cases committed by the probate courts are here for life, but in practice it sometimes happens that such strong pressure is made by the parents, by clergymen, public officials and other prominent citizens in their community that these cases are ultimately released.

It has happened that the judge who signs the original commitment later recommends the discharge of the same patient. Whenever such cases have been brought before the courts on a writ of habeas corpus or otherwise, the court has generally authorized the discharge of the patient.

Our present-day working out of the training and education of the feeble-minded is largely practical and vocational. The friends of the older patients who have become strong, able-bodied workers, and have settled down to steady good conduct under institution conditions, naturally believe that these patients ought to go home and work for wages for the benefit of their families. It must be said that many of these older boys who have been trained here have done surprisingly well at work at home. A feeble-minded boy who works steadily day by day is much more likely to keep out of trouble than if he were idle. We believe that these boys would be better off in the institution, but they certainly have been greatly benefited by the school training and discipline.

In certain cases where the trustees are unwilling to discharge the patient, but have no power to compel custody, he is allowed to go home on trial, reporting in person to the officers at the school at regular intervals. This plan provides more or less supervision over the patient and favorably modifies his behavior and conduct. We believe this informal after-care should be extended and developed and put on a permanent basis. A trained field worker could very profitably spend his entire time looking after these patients on parole, discharged patients in their homes and in research work relating to the cause and antecedents of individual cases of feeble-mindedness.

It is probable that the permanent segregation of the feeble-minded on a large scale will be possible only after a long campaign of education. General knowledge of the whole question of feeble-mindedness in a community will insure the rational protection and control of feeble-minded persons in that community, and the diminution and elimination of feeble-mindedness so far as that is possible. The public generally should be intelligently informed



as to its extent, causation and significance by means of suitable literature, popular lectures and other means. As the principles which control human heredity are unfolded, especially the certainty of the heredity of feeble-mindedness, they should be taught in the colleges, normal schools, and, indeed, in the high schools. The dangers of a marriage with a person of diseased family stock should be plainly presented to young people who will later marry and become parents. Physicians, lawyers, clergymen, teachers, legislators and public officials should be made familiar with the dangers of feeble-mindedness, especially its hereditary tendency. These influential people will influence the parents of the feeble-minded in their several communities to give these defective people proper care and above all to prevent parenthood.

There is a steady and increasing inquiry for literature pertaining to the feeble-minded. We have been enabled to meet this demand by the reprinting of various monographs on the subject. This reprinting was authorized by the trustees, and paid for from the income of the private funds.

The establishment of special departments for defective delinquents in the various penal institutions, authorized by chapter 595, Acts of 1911, has not yet been accomplished. This act needs only the provision of suitable buildings to become effective. Such provision would permanently protect the community from the well-recognized class of criminal defectives who are now discharged at the expiration of their sentences and allowed to go at large. These people are not merely defective and irresponsible, but they have aggressive criminal habits and cannot be reformed or made good citizens.

The following table shows the ages of the 1,584 inmates at the close of the year ending Nov. 30, 1912: —

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Under 5 years of age, . . . . .	3	1	4
From 5 to 10 years, . . . . .	118	49	167
From 10 to 15 years, . . . . .	287	108	395
From 15 to 20 years, . . . . .	253	139	392
From 20 to 25 years, . . . . .	135	138	273
From 25 to 30 years, . . . . .	70	77	147
From 30 to 35 years, . . . . .	61	40	101
From 35 to 40 years, . . . . .	20	27	47
From 40 to 45 years, . . . . .	16	16	32
From 45 to 50 years, . . . . .	4	11	15
Over 50 years, . . . . .	4	7	11
	971	613	1,584

The current expenditures for the year were \$282,676.48, or \$3.77 per capita per week, with a daily average of 1,441 patients actually present. At the beginning of the year we estimated that the average number of patients would be 1,420, and the budget was made up on that basis. This excess of patients, together with the high cost of all supplies, the added number of employees required to reduce the hours of labor, and the increased wages of engineers, firemen and other employees, has strained our resources to the utmost. The abundant crops from the farms and gardens have reduced actual expenditures for food supplies and made it possible to keep within the appropriation. For the past two months purchases of supplies have been reduced to immediate necessities, and we close the year with almost empty storerooms. The inventory shows a smaller stock of supplies on hand than usual. We have been obliged to defer certain repairs and improvements, and the renewal of certain equipment, which properly belonged to this year's expenditures. We have also omitted to make the necessary annual replacement of worn-out furnishings and furniture.

The educational methods employed in this school are a continuation and an elaboration of the principles of formal training of the special senses and progressive motor education, formulated by Dr. Edward Seguin over seventy years ago. These principles have been scrupulously followed in this and other schools for the feeble-minded since the days of Seguin. The educational world has been recently electrified by the application of the methods of Seguin to the education of normal children. The reference to this school in the introduction to Dr. Montessori's book has created an almost embarrassing interest in our methods on the part of teachers and educators. Hundreds of teachers have visited the school in the past year. Many of them have requested us to organize a course for the training of teachers.

The formal special sense-training and the elementary motor-training in our plan of education directly prepare the pupils for our elaborate progressive system of manual and industrial training, where they are taught to knit, sew, darn, weave, embroider, make baskets, rugs, mittens, caps, stockings, to paint, do carpenter work, make brooms, brushes, mend shoes, etc. Many children who cannot be taught to read or write become highly proficient

and economically productive in these manual arts. This department of our work has also attracted many interested visitors. We have had instructors and nurses from many institutions in this and other States come here this year for definite instruction in the methods of teaching these manual occupations. The value of the articles made in the department, all used in our own school, taking the place of articles which would otherwise have to be purchased, has materially helped us to meet the high cost of living the past year.

The farm colony at Templeton continues to demonstrate the desirability and feasibility of housing able-bodied male imbeciles in simple, low-cost dwellings, and of providing healthful, profitable utilization of their labor in the clearing of wild land and the raising of crops. We have shipped 13 full carloads of potatoes and other vegetables to the parent school at Waverley. Among our farm products this year were 873 barrels of apples, 304,405 quarts of milk, 6,513 bushels of potatoes, 16,224 pounds of pork, 17,000 pounds of beef, 661 barrels of turnips, 47,264 pounds of cabbage, etc. Besides raising all the milk needed at the colony we are raising 61 head of young stock to be added to our herd of milch cows at Waverley. The farming operations of the entire colony under Mr. Donnell's skillful supervision have been raised to a high state of efficiency. It would be hard to overstate the content and happiness and well-being of the boys at the colony.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.,

*Superintendent.*

DEC. 1, 1912.

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN ACCOUNT WITH  
CLARENCE B. HUMPHREYS, ASSISTANT TREASURER, FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING NOV. 30, 1912.

### *Receipts.*

Balance on hand Dec. 1, 1911, . . . . .	\$5,447 10
Income from funds, . . . . .	2,178 66
	<hr/>
	\$7,625 76

### *Payments.*

Auditor, . . . . .	\$25 00	
Additions to barn and shed, . . . . .	808 34	
Box rent, . . . . .	10 00	
Opening box, . . . . .	5 00	
Royalston land, . . . . .	644 00	
Traveling expenses, . . . . .	77 57	
Assistant treasurer's bond, . . . . .	50 00	
Printing, . . . . .	416 96	
Librarian services, . . . . .	630 00	
	<hr/>	
		\$2,666 87
Balance on hand Nov. 30, 1912, . . . . .	4,958 89	
	<hr/>	
		\$7,625 76

### *Invested Funds, Nov. 30, 1912.*

Bonds Boston & Maine 4s, . . . . .	\$2,000 00
Bonds Boston & Lowell 4s, . . . . .	3,000 00
Bonds town of Belmont 4 per cent., . . . . .	1,000 00
Bonds city of Waltham 4s, . . . . .	5,000 00
Bonds Illinois Central 4s, . . . . .	6,000 00
Bonds city of Newton 4s, . . . . .	3,000 00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward, . . . . .	\$20,000 00



<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$20,000 00
Bonds town of Stoughton 4s,	1,000 00
Bonds Nashua Street Railway 4s,	5,000 00
Bonds Baltimore & Ohio 3½s,	10,000 00
Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy (Illinois Division) 4s,	4,000 00
Bonds Union Pacific, first 4s,	4,000 00
Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy general mortgage 4s,	3,000 00
8 shares State Street Trust Company,	1,240 00
50 shares Trimountain Trust,	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$53,240 00
Cash in Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company,	4,958 89
	<hr/>
	\$58,198 89

Respectfully submitted,

CLARENCE B. HUMPHREYS,

*Assistant Treasurer, Corporation Funds.*

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 10, 1912.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

GENTLEMEN: — I have the honor to report that I have examined the books of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1912, and find them correct, and that the balance of cash on hand as shown by your treasurer's books is standing to your credit on the books of the Boston Safe Deposit Company on that date.

I have also personally inspected the securities and find them to agree with the amount reported to be held by your Board, viz., \$53,240, and the same are in the box rented for that purpose in the Boston Safe Deposit vaults on this date.

FRANK E. ORCUTT,

*Auditor.*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE INSTITUTION.

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1912:—

CASH ACCOUNT.			
Balance Dec. 1, 1911,	.	.	\$11,748 75
<i>Receipts.</i>			
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>			
Board of inmates:—			
Private,	.	\$14,787 27	
Reimbursements, insane,	.	763 20	
Cities and towns,	.	357 03	
		<hr/>	15,907 50
Sales:—			
Food,	.	\$59 77	
Clothing and materials,	.	555 53	
Heat, light and power,	.	34 10	
Repairs and improvements,	.	101 64	
Miscellaneous,	.	335 35	
Farm, stable and grounds:—			
Cows and calves,	.	389 00	
Pigs and hogs,	.	80 00	
Hides,	.	209 78	
Sundries,	.	5 76	
		<hr/>	1,770 93
Miscellaneous receipts:—			
Interest on bank balances,	.	\$210 18	
Sundries,	.	38 93	
		<hr/>	249 11
			<hr/>
			17,927 54
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>			
Maintenance appropriations:—			
Balance of 1911,	.	\$1,405 47	
Advance money (amount on hand Novem- ber 30),	.	19,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1912,	.	\$262,580 16	
Less returned,	.	62 48	
		<hr/>	262,517 68
			<hr/>
			282,923 15
Special appropriations,	.	.	17,784 81
			<hr/>
Total,	.	.	\$330,384 25

*Payments.*

To treasury of Commonwealth, institution receipts, . . . . .		\$17,927 54	
Maintenance appropriations:—			
Balance November schedule, 1911, . . . . .	\$13,633 94		
Eleven months' schedules, 1912, . . . . .	262,517 68		
November advances, . . . . .	12,366 22		
			288,517 84
Special appropriations:—			
Approved schedules, . . . . .	\$17,784 81		
Less advances, last year's report, . . . . .	479 72		
		\$17,305 09	
November advances, . . . . .	740 01		
			18,045 10
Balance, Nov. 30, 1912:—			
In bank, . . . . .	\$4,155 73		
In office, . . . . .	1,738 04		
			5,893 77
Total, . . . . .			\$330,384 25

*MAINTENANCE.*

Appropriation for sewerage, . . . . .	\$820 89		
Appropriation, . . . . .	282,000 00		
			\$282,820 89
Expenses (as analyzed below), . . . . .			282,676 48
Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .			\$144 41

*Analysis of Expenses.*

Salaries, wages and labor:—			
General administration, . . . . .	\$24,040 22		
Less returned, . . . . .	28 73		
		\$24,011 49	
Medical service, . . . . .		10,904 61	
Ward service (male), . . . . .	\$8,876 44		
Less returned, . . . . .	11 62		
		8,864 82	
Ward service (female), . . . . .	\$44,582 17		
Less returned, . . . . .	8 43		
		44,573 74	
Repairs and improvements, . . . . .		12,954 67	
Farm, stable and grounds, . . . . .	\$13,555 25		
Less returned, . . . . .	13 70		
		13,541 55	
			\$114,850 88
Food:—			
Butter, . . . . .	\$4,159 84		
Butterine, . . . . .	2,383 01		
Beans, . . . . .	2,394 76		
Bread and crackers, . . . . .	252 38		
Cereals, rice, meal, etc., . . . . .	3,009 20		
Cheese, . . . . .	167 74		
Eggs, . . . . .	1,978 93		
Flour, . . . . .	10,094 84		
Fish, . . . . .	2,402 85		
Fruit (dried and fresh), . . . . .	1,700 98		
Meats, . . . . .	19,517 63		
Milk, . . . . .	7,137 70		
Molasses and syrup, . . . . .	810 66		
Sugar, . . . . .	4,319 36		
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa, . . . . .	1,167 13		
Vegetables, . . . . .	1,387 99		
Sundries, . . . . .	2,050 71		
			64,935 71
Amount carried forward, . . . . .			\$179,786 59

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$179,786 59
<b>Clothing and materials: —</b>			
Boots, shoes and rubbers,		\$3,595 91	
Clothing,		2,245 14	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,		7,143 55	
Furnishing goods,		7 27	
Hats and caps,		32 94	
Leather and shoe findings,		890 33	
Sundries,		98 23	
		<hr/>	14,013 37
<b>Furnishings: —</b>			
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,		\$6,188 94	
Brushes, brooms,		443 04	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,		290 66	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,		651 02	
Furniture and upholstery,		1,195 28	
Kitchen furnishings,		1,424 65	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,		283 76	
Sundries,		392 02	
		<hr/>	10,869 37
<b>Heat, light and power: —</b>			
Coal,		\$13,691 95	
Freight on coal,		1,554 38	
Wood,		260 25	
Oil,		554 84	
Sundries,		231 99	
		<hr/>	16,293 41
<b>Repairs and improvements: —</b>			
Brick,		\$107 90	
Cement, lime and plaster,		649 22	
Doors, sashes, etc.,		113 94	
Electrical work and supplies,		576 43	
Hardware,		1,693 97	
Lumber,		1,856 83	
Machinery, etc.,		1,213 95	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,		2,858 61	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,		1,340 55	
Roofing and materials,		604 64	
Sundries,		119 06	
		<hr/>	11,135 10
<b>Farm, stable and grounds: —</b>			
Blacksmith and supplies,		\$1,114 24	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,		3,319 05	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,		3,090 04	
Hay, grain, etc.,		17,257 10	
Harnesses and repairs,		367 10	
Horses,		1,825 20	
Other live stock,		682 65	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,		1,438 55	
Sundries,		1,153 75	
		<hr/>	30,247 68
<b>Miscellaneous: —</b>			
Books, periodicals, etc.,		\$375 84	
Chapel services and entertainments,		273 02	
Freight, expressage and transportation,		7,078 98	
Funeral expenses,		39 50	
		<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		\$7,767 34	\$262,345 52

Amounts brought forward, . . . . \$7,767 34 \$262,345 52

Miscellaneous — *Con.*

Gratuities, . . . . .	119 77
Hose, etc., . . . . .	108 27
Ice, . . . . .	735 09
Medicines and hospital supplies, . . . . .	1,086 99
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra), . . . . .	896 28
Manual training supplies, . . . . .	414 00
Postage, . . . . .	575 47
Printing and printing supplies, . . . . .	47 10
Printing annual report, . . . . .	99 90
Return of runaways, . . . . .	118 20
Soap and laundry supplies, . . . . .	2,063 52
Stationery and office supplies, . . . . .	712 10
School books and school supplies, . . . . .	465 92
Travel and expenses (officials), . . . . .	273 76
Telephone and telegraph, . . . . .	860 21
Tobacco, . . . . .	8 56
Water, . . . . .	2,522 40
Sundries, . . . . .	635 19

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19,510 07

Total expenses for maintenance, . . . . .	\$281,855 59
Sewerage (paid direct by State Treasurer to city of Waltham), . . . . .	820 89

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\$282,676 48

## SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911, . . . . .	\$15,000 00
Appropriations for fiscal year, . . . . .	35,000 00

Total, . . . . .	\$50,000 00
Expended during the year (see statement annexed), . . . . .	\$17,784 81
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth, . . . . .	59 37

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17,844 18

Balance Nov. 30, 1912, . . . . .	\$32,155 82
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## RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

*Resources.*

Cash on hand, . . . . .	\$5,893 77
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November cash vouchers (paid from advance money):—

Maintenance, . . . . .	\$12,366 22
Specials, . . . . .	740 01

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13,106 23

Due from treasury of Commonwealth account

November, 1912, schedule, . . . . .	337 91
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\$19,337 91

*Liabilities.*

Schedule of November bills, . . . . .	\$19,337 91
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## PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been, 1,441.

Total cost for maintenance, \$282,676.48.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$3.77.

Receipts from sales, \$1,770.93.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.023+.

All other institution receipts, \$16,156.61.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.214+.

*Special Appropriations.*

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Addition to south nurses' home, . . .	Chapter 131, Acts 1911,	\$15,000 00	\$14,940 63	\$14,940 63	\$59 37 <sup>1</sup>
Building for 60 patients, . . .	Chapter 65, Acts 1912,	35,000 00	2,844 18	2,844 18	32,155 82
		\$50,000 00	\$17,784 81	17,784 81	\$32,155 82

<sup>1</sup> Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER E. FERNALD,  
*Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,  
*Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.*

## VALUATION.

Nov. 30, 1912.

## REAL ESTATE.

Land, . . . . .	\$73,412 00
Buildings, . . . . .	768,616 59
	<hr/>
	\$842,028 59

## PERSONAL ESTATE.

Food, . . . . .	\$2,266 93
Clothing and clothing material: —	
New goods in stock, . . . . .	4,846 70
On wards, . . . . .	13,561 87
Furnishings, . . . . .	75,438 95
Heat, light and power: —	
Fuel, . . . . .	9,629 70
All other property, . . . . .	1,067 43
Repairs and improvements: —	
Machinery and mechanical fixtures, etc., . . . . .	20,462 60
Farm, stable and grounds: —	
Live stock on the farm, . . . . .	18,318 25
Produce of the farm on hand, . . . . .	10,315 80
Carriages and agricultural implements, . . . . .	12,267 00
All other property, . . . . .	430 42
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	6,418 90
	<hr/>
	\$177,370 03



## CLASSIFICATION AND METHOD OF TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION.

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The plan of detached and separate departments greatly facilitates the proper classification of our inmates, according to age and mental and physical condition, and helps us to secure to each inmate the consideration of individual wants and needs so hard to get in a large institution, where the inmates are massed in one huge building. As we are now arranged, our inmates are classified as follows: at the girls' dormitory are the girls of school grade; at the boys' dormitory and the boys' home are boys of the school department; at the north building are the adult males of the lower grade, the cases requiring much personal care and attention; at the west building are the young and feeble boys, requiring much hospital care, and the females of the lower grade; at the girls' home, the northwest building, and at the north-northwest building are the adult females who are in good bodily health, many of them graduates of our school department, and all of whom are employed in the various domestic departments of the institution; at the farmhouse and at the east building are the adult males who are regularly employed in the farm work. In the hospital are the feeble children and those acutely ill. Each of these departments has a competent matron, who lives in the building, and devotes her entire time and attention to the supervision of the personal care of the children in that department. Thus we have divided our institution into eleven comparatively small families, each with distinctive and peculiar needs, and all under the same general management. This plan retains all the benefits of a small institution, and secures the manifest advantages of a large one.

We have a larger number of pupils under instruction in the school-rooms than ever before. In trying to secure to each child the greatest improvement possible, we have been compelled to rearrange and modify our school work in some respects. In one way the increased number of pupils has simplified the work, as we are now able to so classify and grade our pupils that class work has very largely taken the place of much of the individual teaching necessary when we had a smaller number. There are distinct advantages to the child in placing him in a group of children with capacities and needs similar to his own. He profits by the mistakes of his fellows, and feels the stimulus of healthy rivalry. The teacher gives each child a larger share of her time, and is able to retain the attention of the whole class. Our school children are separated into eleven well-defined grades, classified much as are the chil-



dren in the lower grades of the common schools. There is a regular progression from the lower to the higher grades, and the pupils are promoted as soon as they are qualified. No pupil is in the schoolroom more than one-half of each day. The rest of the day is devoted to manual or industrial training, physical drill and outdoor recreation, thus securing healthy change and variety.

In deciding upon the school exercises, we bear in mind the natural limitations of our pupils. Lessing well says: "Education can only develop and form, not create. It cannot undertake to form a being into anything other than it was destined to be by the endowments it originally received at the hand of nature." We do not expect to be able to entirely overcome the mental defect of any one of our pupils. It is a question of how much development is possible in each case.

As a class, the feeble-minded have dull perceptions, feeble power of attention, weak will-power, uncertain memory and defective judgment. It is useless to attempt to arouse these dormant faculties by forcing upon them the abstract truths of ready-made knowledge. Our teaching must be direct, simple and practical. The child must be made to do, to see, to touch, to observe, to remember and to think. We utilize to the fullest extent the varied and attractive occupations and busy work which are so important a part of the modern graphic methods of instruction for normal children. Object teaching, in the broadest sense, is a prominent feature. The school now has a good collection of objects, models, charts and other apparatus for the practical illustration and application of the subjects taught in the schools. We have for the use of the teachers a school library containing over one thousand recent and standard works on kindergarten and primary work, object teaching, physical and manual training, and other subjects directly connected with our school work.

Nearly all of our pupils receive daily systematic physical training. As a rule, they come to us with poorly developed bodies. Their muscular activity is especially deficient, as shown by their awkward and uncertain movements. Mental awakening generally follows as a direct result of increased physical development. The military drill is of much benefit to the boys. The system of educational gymnastics, as modified for our use, means the prompt execution of precise and carefully planned movements of the various groups of muscles at the command of the instructor. The pupil must be closely attentive, he must quickly hear and understand, and he must promptly execute the command. It is a mental as well as physical drill.

The mental drill and discipline given these children in our formal school classes would really be of little value if the knowledge gained could not be practically applied in the way of making them happier, more self-reliant, more useful, and more like normal boys and girls in every respect.

It has long been recognized that in institution life, notwithstanding

the many special advantages not to be obtained elsewhere, there is more or less loss of the opportunities for profiting by the teaching of experience, and the far-reaching deductions that even a feeble-minded child makes as a result of rubbing against the very frequent and sharp corners of the outside world.

In a well-regulated institution the child's whole life is carefully supervised; he is told when to get up in the morning, what garments to put on, when to go to meals, what articles of food he shall eat, how much he shall eat, and he is kept from danger of all kinds; his daily duties, conduct and even his pleasures are plainly indicated and prescribed, and finally he is told when to go to bed at night. This guardianship is absolutely necessary, not only for his immediate welfare, but that he may acquire proper habits of life. But we try to accomplish all this in such a way that the child's personality shall be developed and brought out, and not lost sight of and extinguished. We spare no effort to bring into each child's life and experience that knowledge of common events and familiarity with the manners and customs of ordinary life that are just as essential parts of the real education of normal children as the usual instruction received in the schoolroom.

The daily life of our institution is based upon and closely resembles the ordinary daily routine of any other village of thirteen hundred inhabitants. As far as possible we try to illustrate the various phases of life in any other community, with its cares, duties, privileges and responsibilities, its little joys and pleasures.

We try to impress upon each one the reasonable certainty that well-doing brings its reward, and that wrong-doing means an ultimate curtailing of some cherished pleasure or privilege. The love of approbation so universally shown by these children is a prime factor in our scheme of discipline and management. No corporal punishment is administered.

To keep our charges healthy, happy and out of mischief, occupation and recreation, in proper proportion, must be provided for every hour in the day. A busy boy is generally a good boy. Every boy and girl in good bodily health has some regular daily work assigned them, according to their age, size and capacity, and this work is often changed, to make them familiar with different kinds of work. This duty may be very simple, and very likely could be much better performed by some one else, or it may be a half or full day's work in the garden, workshop, kitchen or elsewhere. Sunday, the one day of leisure, is the only day when it is at all difficult to keep our boys and girls happy and out of mischief.

Aside from the immediate disciplinary and educational value of work, the only possible way that a feeble-minded person can be fitted to lead a harmless, happy and contented existence after he has grown to adult life is by acquiring in youth the capacity for some form of useful work.

The boys take great interest in the farm and garden work. They have picked thousands of loads of stone from our fields and carted them off for use in roadmaking. They do all the harrowing and cultivating. They do all of the weeding and nearly all of the hoeing in our large garden. The truck team, collecting and delivering supplies between the different buildings, takes the entire time of two boys. Other boys assist the baker, carpenter and engineer. One class of boys devote all their time to painting, doing as good work as we could hire done. Several boys, proudly uniformed with red caps, serve as errand boys. The shoes of our thirteen hundred inmates are kept in repair entirely by the work of the boys. They do all of the printing of stationery, blanks, circulars, etc., for the school. The boys also do much of the housework in the buildings where they live. The girls are kept just as busy. In the laundry they learn to wash, iron and fold clothes. They do much of the sewing, mending and darning for our large household. Much of the children's clothing is made in our sewing-rooms by our girls. Relays of willing helpers keep our eleven sewing machines busy from morning until night. Every girl at all bright is expected to keep her own clothing in repair. They are taught to wash dishes, make beds, wash windows, polish floors, sweep, dust, etc. In the domestic science room classes of girls receive accurate instruction in ordinary housework. They are taught to wash dishes, to make a fire in the kitchen range, to brush the stove, to wash a potato, to properly boil or bake a potato, to prepare other vegetables, to cook a beefsteak or other meat, to make bread and even cake, to lay a table and to properly serve a meal. Some of the advanced classes will cook an entire dinner; one pupil builds the fire, one makes the soup, another cooks the vegetables, another the meat, dessert, etc.; one lays the table, and finally one waits on the table while the rest of the class sit down and enjoy the meal they have prepared. This class work is directly applied in the domestic economy of the school. The pupils who do the best work in the class room are promoted to apply their acquired skill in the various kitchens and dining rooms, to their very great pride and satisfaction. Some of them have developed a good deal of skill in simple cookery. Nearly all have ceased to regard kitchen work as mere drudgery. The older girls and women are of great assistance in the care of the feeble and helpless children. The instinctive feminine love for children is relatively quite as marked with them as with normal women. A newly admitted child is at once eagerly adopted by some one. The affection and solicitude shown for the comfort and welfare of "my baby" are often quite touching. This responsibility helps wonderfully in keeping this uneasy class happy and contented. Without this cheerfully given service we could not well care for the large number of helpless and feeble children in our asylum department without a largely increased number of paid attendants.



Each ward or family of about twenty children has its separate and distinct playground in the shady grove. All of these playgrounds are equipped with swings, hammocks, tilt boards, sand-gardens, croquet sets, etc. Each group of children spends part of each day in their playground, accompanied by the attendant, who directs and assists in their games and sports.

In the living-room of every family is a liberal supply of bright-colored building blocks, picture books and playthings of every sort. Every little girl has a doll of her own. These toys are always accessible, and the children are encouraged to use them as much as possible. The playthings are provided not as luxuries, but as necessities, if we wish to approximate normal mental development. A recent writer well says: "To acquire alert minds, children must be alert; and the young child can be alert only as his play instinct is aroused. Shut out the play instinct, and you stunt his growth; neglect to draw it out, and you lessen his possibilities for strength."

Every boy or girl of suitable physical health is supposed to own a sled. Our fine hills afford splendid facilities for coasting, which are fully utilized.

At least once a week during the school year some evening entertainment is provided for the children, consisting of concerts, readings, school exhibitions, tableaux, minstrel shows, a masquerade ball, dramatic performances and stereopticon exhibitions. These entertainments are gotten up by the officers and employees, usually assisted by some of the children. The school now owns a fine stereopticon apparatus, and nearly a thousand carefully selected lantern slides. These magic-lantern pictures vividly illustrate the principal physical features of the world and the many phases of human life and its varied interests. The pictures are greatly enjoyed by the children, and give them much real knowledge of the great world outside.

The most effectual means of discipline or correction for misdemeanor or waywardness is to send a child early to bed while his fellows are enjoying one of the entertainments.

Among our resources in the way of recreation is the "Zoo," our collection of domestic animals and other pets, including goats, sheep, a calf, a pig, rabbits, guinea pigs, white mice, squirrels, hens, chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, pigeons, turtles, frogs and even snakes. This collection is a never-failing source of pleasure and instruction for the children. It really forms a very important part of our school object collection, as the different animals are actually taken into the schoolrooms as living texts for encouraging attention and observation, the exercise of the special senses, and developing the power of speech.

The regular holidays are observed in the most approved and thorough manner. The 4th of July is celebrated with all the noise and pomp of the most ambitious village. In the morning there is a parade of antiques

and horribles, followed by a formal and dignified procession made up of four military companies, the baseball nines and the firemen, headed by the drum corps, all in uniform, who make a tour of the different buildings, where the children enthusiastically and vociferously greet them with the noise of tin horns, torpedoes and firecrackers. Then all the children, officers and teachers fall in the rear of the procession and march to the grove, where a picnic dinner is served, consisting of sandwiches, cake, ice cream, fruit and lemonade, — all in great abundance. In the afternoon the entire family adjourns to the campus to witness a long programme of athletic sports. This includes a baseball match, tug-of-war contest, running, hurdle and other races, etc.; in fact, the conventional New England 4th of July celebration. The eager contestants in the games and races are the boys and even some of the girls, who have been in training for a long time beforehand. The winners are rewarded with glittering badges, which are carefully preserved and proudly worn for a long time afterwards. In the evening a good display of fireworks ends the festivities of the day.

At Christmas the hall is gaily decorated with evergreens and bunting, and every child receives several presents from the Christmas tree.

Each Sunday services are held in the assembly hall and in the west building, consisting of singing, Bible stories and simple illustrations and practical applications of the fundamental principles of morality and religion. Nearly every child attends these services, and, in addition to the moral instruction, receives valuable lessons in decorum and behavior.

## LAWS RELATING TO THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

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ACTS OF 1850, CHAPTER 150.

### AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR IDIOTIC AND FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH.

*Be it enacted, etc., as follows:*

SECTION 1. S. G. Howe, Samuel May, Stephen Fairbanks, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Massachusetts School for Idiotic and Feeble-minded Youth, for the purpose of training and teaching such persons, with all the powers and privileges and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in the thirty-eighth and forty-fourth chapters of the Revised Statutes.

SECTION 2. Said corporation may hold, for the purpose aforesaid, real estate not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars and personal estate the income of which shall not exceed ten thousand dollars. [*Approved April 4, 1850.*]

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ACTS OF 1905, CHAPTER 175.

SECTION 1. Annual appropriations, in addition to unexpended receipts, shall be made for the maintenance of each of the state hospitals and insane asylums, the Massachusetts hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates, the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, the Massachusetts state sanatorium, and the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded. All accounts for the maintenance of the above institutions shall be approved by the trustees and filed with the auditor of accounts at the end of each month, and shall be paid out of the treasury of the commonwealth. Full copies of the pay rolls and bills shall be kept at each institution, but the originals shall be deposited with the auditor of accounts as vouchers.

SECTION 2. All money received by said hospitals, asylums and other institutions shall be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth as often as once in each month. The receipts from each institution shall be placed to its credit, and shall be used for its maintenance during the following year.

SECTION 3. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall not

affect the powers of the trustees of said institution under the provisions of section twenty-three of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws, section three of chapter eighty-eight of the Revised Laws, chapter one hundred and fifty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and fifty, and acts in amendment thereof, nor their right to regulate or control the expenditure of any funds held by them under the provisions of said acts.

SECTION 4. Sections one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight and one hundred and twenty-nine of chapter eighty-seven of the Revised Laws are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year nineteen hundred and six. [*Approved March 14, 1905.*]

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ACTS OF 1908, CHAPTER 629.

After the first day of December in the year nineteen hundred and eight, the commonwealth shall be liable for the board, care and treatment of all persons who are feeble-minded, or epileptic, who may be inmates of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, of the Wrentham state school, of the Massachusetts hospital for epileptics, of the Hospital Cottages for Children, or of any other state institution for the care of such persons, or who may be admitted thereto under the provisions of law, and who would be supported under existing laws at the expense of any city or town within the commonwealth. [*Approved June 12, 1908.*]

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ACTS OF 1911, CHAPTER 690

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter mentioned are hereby appropriated for the maintenance of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth day of November, nineteen hundred and eleven, to wit: —

From the receipts of said school now in the treasury of the commonwealth, the sum of twenty thousand four hundred sixty-nine dollars and four cents; and from the treasury of the commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, a sum not exceeding two hundred fifty-eight thousand five hundred thirty dollars and ninety-six cents.

For the city of Waltham for the annual assessment due from the commonwealth toward maintaining and operating a system of sewage disposal at the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, the sum of eight hundred twenty dollars and eighty-nine cents, as provided for by section three of chapter eighty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved July 15, 1911.*]



## ACTS OF 1909, CHAPTER 504, SECTIONS 59-65, 82.

SECTION 59. There shall be six trustees on the part of the commonwealth, of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, one of whom shall annually be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of six years.

SECTION 60. The annual appropriation for the support of said school shall be made upon condition that the board of trustees shall be composed of twelve persons, six of whom shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council; and that the said school shall be subject to the same supervision of the state board of insanity as are the state hospitals for the insane. The trustees of said school shall annually prepare and send to the state board of insanity a written or printed report of its proceedings, income and expenditures, properly classified, for the year ending on the thirtieth day of November, stating the amount appropriated by the commonwealth, the amount expended under such appropriation, the whole number and the average number of inmates, the number and salaries of officers and employees, and such other information as the board may require.

SECTION 61. The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded and the Wrentham state school shall each maintain a school department for the instruction and education of feeble-minded persons who are within the school age or who in the judgment of the trustees thereof are capable of being benefited by school instruction, and a custodial department for the care and custody of feeble-minded persons beyond the school age or not capable of being benefited by school instruction.

SECTION 62. Persons received by the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded and by the Wrentham state school shall from time to time be classified in said departments as the trustees shall see fit, and the trustees may receive and discharge pupils at their discretion, and may at any time discharge any pupil or other inmate and cause him to be removed to his home or to the place of his settlement.

SECTION 63. If upon application in writing, a judge of probate finds that a person is a proper subject for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded or the Wrentham state school, he may commit him thereto by an order of commitment directed to the trustees thereof, accompanied by the certificate of a physician, qualified as provided in section thirty-two, that such person is a proper subject for said institution.

SECTION 64. The trustees of said institutions may at their discretion receive, maintain and educate in the school department, any feeble-minded person from this commonwealth, gratuitously or otherwise, upon application being made therefor by the parent or guardian of such person, which application shall be accompanied by the certificate of a physician, qualified as provided in section thirty-two, that such person is deficient in mental ability, and that in the opinion of the



physician he is a fit subject for said school. Special pupils may be received from any other state or province at a charge of not less than three hundred dollars a year. The trustees may also at their discretion receive, maintain and educate in the school department other feeble-minded persons, gratuitously or upon such terms as they may determine.

SECTION 65. If an inmate of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded or the Wrentham state school shall have reached the limit of school age or in the judgment of the trustees shall be incapable of being further benefited by school instruction, or if the question of the commitment to or continuance in either of said schools of any inmate, including inmates who may have been transferred from one department of such school to another, under the provisions of section sixty-two, is in the opinion of the trustees and of the state board of insanity a proper subject for judicial inquiry, the probate court for the counties of Middlesex and Norfolk, respectively, upon the petition in writing of said trustees, or of said board or of any member of either body, and after such notice as the court may order, may, in its discretion, order such inmate to be brought before the court, and shall determine whether or not he is a feeble-minded person, and may commit him to such school or either department thereof, or may order him to be discharged therefrom.

SECTION 82. The price for the support of inmates, other than state charges, of the institutions mentioned in section fourteen, and of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, shall be determined by the trustees of the respective institutions. The price for the support of state charges shall be determined by the state board of insanity at a sum not exceeding five dollars per week for each person, and may be recovered by the treasurer and receiver general from such persons if of sufficient ability, or from any person or kindred bound by law to maintain them. The attorney-general shall upon the request of said board bring action therefor in the name of the treasurer and receiver general.



[Form for commitment of patient in custodial department.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

To the Honorable the Judges of Probate in and for the County  
of \_\_\_\_\_.

RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS                                  a resident of  
in said county, that he is the father — mother — guardian — or  
of                                  residing in                                  in said county,  
and that said                                  is a proper subject for a  
school for the feeble-minded:

WHEREFORE, he prays that said \_\_\_\_\_ may be committed to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

Dated this                      day of                      , 19     .  
To the Honorable the Judges of Probate in and for the County  
of                      .

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am a graduate of a legally chartered medical school or college; that I have been in the actual practice of medicine for three years since said graduation and next preceding the signing of this certificate; that I am duly registered in accordance with the provisions of chapter 76 of the Revised Laws; and that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A.D. 19\_\_\_\_, I examined with care and diligence \_\_\_\_\_ residing in \_\_\_\_\_, county of \_\_\_\_\_, and The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and find that said \_\_\_\_\_ is mentally deficient, and in my opinion is a proper subject for the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.

[illegible]

Then personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_ and made oath that  
the foregoing certificate, by him subscribed, is true.

Before me,

*Justice of the Peace.*

Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded. The post-office address is Waverley, Mass. Telegrams should be sent to Waverley. Clematis Brook is the nearest railroad station. A public carriage may be found at Waverley Station.

<sup>1</sup> Strike out words not required.

## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded.*

WHEREAS, upon the petition of                      praying for the commitment of                      to the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, it has been made to appear to me that                      is a proper subject for said school;

Now, THEREFORE, you, the trustees of said school, are hereby commanded, in the name of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to receive the said                      , and to care for h                      according to law.

Witness my hand at                      this                      day of                      , in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and                      .

*Judge of Probate for County of                      .*

## TERMS OF ADMISSION.

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Persons applying for admission of children must fill out and return certain blanks, copies of which will be forwarded to any address on application to the superintendent.

Candidates for admission must be over six years of age. The best age for training and instruction is between eight and twelve.

This institution is not intended for epileptic or insane children. None such will be retained, to the exclusion of more improvable subjects.

Any suitable person may be admitted, on such terms as the trustees may determine, according to the responsibilities and difficulties in each case. Payments are to be made quarterly, in advance, or sufficient surety therefor given. Private pupils will be required to observe strictly all the rules and regulations of the institution.

The children of indigent parents in Massachusetts may secure gratuitous admission in accordance with the law. Indigent pupils from Vermont may secure gratuitous admission by application to the governor of their State.

Children must come to school well provided with plain, strong clothing for summer and winter. The clothing must be renewed by the parents as needed. Children who tear their clothing must be provided with garments made expressly for them, and of such form and texture as may not be easily torn. Only common mending will be done at the expense of the institution. All the articles of clothing must be marked with the FULL NAME of the owner. Sufficient surety will be required for the clothing of the children, and their removal whenever they may be discharged.

Boys should be furnished with two full suits of strong outer clothing, two undershirts, three nightshirts, two pairs of drawers, four pairs of socks, six handkerchiefs, two colored cotton shirts, two collars, two hats or caps, two pairs of shoes and one pair of mittens.

Girls should have three dresses (two wash dresses), two colored cotton skirts, two colored flannel skirts, four colored aprons, two white aprons, two undervests, three pairs of drawers, two underwaists, three nightdresses, four pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, two collars, two pairs of strong shoes, one pair of rubbers, one hat, one hood, one shawl or cloak and one pair of mittens.

The post-office address of the school is WAVERLEY.

For further particulars, apply in person or by letter to the superintendent.

WALTER E. FERNALD, M.D.



## RULES AND REGULATIONS.

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TRUSTEES. — A meeting of the trustees shall be held quarterly.

QUORUM. — The presence of three members shall constitute a quorum.

VISITING COMMITTEE. — The trustees in turn visit the institution, one each week, and meet quarterly at the school.

The trustee making the weekly visit shall examine the state of the institution; the condition, etc., of the pupils, and of all the rooms in the establishment; and receive and examine any report of the superintendent and make a record of his visit and impressions.

He may report on the state and condition of the institution at any quarterly meeting of the trustees.

AUDITOR. — An auditor shall be appointed annually. He shall examine all the accounts of the institution and treasurer. He shall aid the treasurer in the investment of any funds belonging to the institution; and no money shall be paid out by the treasurer without his order.

SUPERINTENDENT. — It shall be the duty of the superintendent to reside at, and give his whole time to the service of the institution.

In addition to his duties under the by-laws of the corporation he shall select and employ all subordinate officers, teachers, assistants and servants of the institution, subject to the approval of the executive committee and shall consult the executive committee before making any material changes in the administration of the institution.

He shall have the general superintendence of the whole institution, and have charge of all the pupils, and direct and control all the persons therein, subject to the regulation of the trustees.

He shall regulate the diet, regimen, exercises and employments, and the whole course of the education and training of the pupils.

He shall, from time to time, give to all persons employed in the institution such instructions as he shall deem best to carry into operation all the rules and regulations of the same; and he shall cause such rules and regulations to be strictly and faithfully executed.

He shall make a record of the name, age and condition, parentage and probable cause of deficiency of each pupil, and of all the circumstances that may illustrate his or her condition or character; and also keep a record, from time to time, of the progress of each one.

He shall purchase fuel, provisions, stores and furniture, and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure thereof: *provided, however*, that if the trustees think it best to appoint a steward, he shall perform these duties with the concurrence of the superintendent.

He shall collect and receive all the moneys due from the pupils, and deposit the same with the treasurer.

He shall keep a separate account with each one of the pupils, or with the parents or guardians of such of the pupils as are not beneficiaries of Massachusetts, charging them with all expenses of board, instruction, etc., and with all the money expended for clothing and other necessities, or proper indulgences.

He shall make quarterly reports to the trustees of the condition of the institution, and make such suggestions as he may think the interest of the institution requires.

He shall prepare for the trustees and the corporation an annual report, in which he will show the history, progress and condition of the institution, and the success of the attempts to educate and improve the feeble-minded youth.

The teachers, assistants and pupils will be under the immediate direction of the superintendent, and no orders shall be given to them except through him.

No officer, assistant or pupil can absent himself from the institution without the permission of the superintendent.

The hours for work, for exercise, for study and for recreation being established by the superintendent, each teacher, assistant and pupil will be expected to conform strictly to them.

**MATRON.** — The matron, under the direction of the superintendent, shall have charge of the house.

She shall enforce the rules and regulations of the trustees, and see that order and good conduct prevail in every part of the establishment.

If improper conduct is observed in any subordinate or inmate, she shall report the same to the superintendent.

**VISITORS.** — Persons may visit the institution under such regulations as the trustees and superintendent shall establish.

**TOBACCO.** — The use of tobacco, either in smoking or otherwise, is prohibited in the institution.

## BY-LAWS OF THE CORPORATION AND TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

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### ARTICLE I. — TITLE.

The corporation shall be composed of the persons named in "An Act to incorporate the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded," and such persons as may be elected members by ballot at any legal meeting.

### ARTICLE II. — MEETINGS.

There shall be an annual meeting of the corporation on the second Thursday of December in every year, at which the following officers shall be chosen by ballot, namely: a president, a vice-president, six trustees, a treasurer, and a secretary, to serve until the next annual meeting, or until others are chosen and qualified in their stead: *provided, however,* that if, from any cause, the officers should not be elected at the annual meeting, they may be elected, or any vacancy filled, at any other meeting, regularly notified for the purpose.

### ARTICLE III.

Notice of the annual meeting shall be given by the secretary, by sending a written or printed notice to each member of the corporation.

### ARTICLE IV.

The president, or, in his absence, the vice-president, shall preside at all meetings of the corporation; and, in the absence of both, a president shall be chosen for the meeting.

### ARTICLE V.

The secretary shall call a special meeting of the corporation on the requisition of the Board of Trustees, or of any ten members of the corporation, notice being given as for the annual meeting.

### ARTICLE VI. — TRUSTEES.

The Board shall be composed of six persons chosen according to the second article, and of six persons appointed by the Governor and

Council of the State of Massachusetts, as provided in the resolve passed by the Legislature and approved June 18, 1886.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to meet once a quarter. Three shall form a quorum for ordinary business, but a majority of the whole shall be required for a quorum, at any meeting, to act upon the transfer of real estate or other property. They shall have power to take any measures which they may deem expedient for encouraging subscriptions, donations and bequests to the corporation; to take charge of all the interests and concerns of the school; to enter into and bind the corporation by such compacts and engagements as they may deem advantageous; to make such rules and regulations for their own government and that of the school, and not inconsistent with these by-laws, as may to them appear reasonable and proper, subject, however, to be altered or annulled by the corporation.

They shall annually appoint a superintendent, who shall nominate for their acceptance all necessary officers, assistants and servants, with such compensation as they may deem proper. They shall cause to be kept a fair record of all their doings, which shall be laid before the corporation at every meeting thereof; and at every annual meeting they shall make a report in writing on the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation and of the treasurer of the institution, and of the general state of the institution, comprising a statement of the number of persons received into and discharged from the same, the condition of the pupils, and an inventory of all the real and personal estate of the corporation.

#### ARTICLE VII. — SECRETARY.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to notify and attend all meetings of the corporation and the trustees, and to keep a fair record of their doings; and to furnish the treasurer of the corporation and the superintendent of the corporation with a copy of all votes of the corporation or of the trustees respecting the payment of money to be made by them.

#### ARTICLE VIII. — TREASURER.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer of the corporation to receive and have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the corporation, which he shall keep and manage under the direction of the trustees. He shall pay no moneys but by their order, or the order of the committees duly authorized. His books shall be open to the inspection of the trustees. He shall make up his accounts to the thirtieth day of November each year, together with an inventory of all the real and personal estate and of the debts due to and from the corporation, and present the same to the corporation at their annual meeting. He shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall, from time to time, require.

## ARTICLE IX. — SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent, appointed as above, shall act as treasurer of the institution, receiving and disbursing, under the direction of the trustees, all moneys appropriated by the Commonwealth for its maintenance and development, and all moneys accruing from its operation; and shall give such bond for the faithful discharge of his duties as the trustees shall from time to time require, the expense of such bond to be paid from the maintenance funds of the institution.

## ARTICLE X. — ALTERATIONS.

These by-laws may be altered at any annual meeting of the corporation, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.



## NOTICE.

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### MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is located at Waltham, near the Clematis Brook station of the Fitchburg Division of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and about one mile from the Waverley stations of the Fitchburg and Massachusetts Central divisions. The railroad fare from Boston to Clematis Brook is fifteen cents each way. The distance from Boston is eight miles.

Electric cars from the Park Street station of the Cambridge subway directly connect at Harvard Square with surface cars for Waverley, with a five-cent fare. Electric cars leave Waverley station for Waltham every half hour, passing the entrance to the school grounds. A public carriage may be found at the Waverley station; fare, twenty-five cents. Clematis Brook is the nearest railroad station, but there is no public carriage at this station.

The post-office address is Waverley, Mass. Telegrams should be sent to Waverley. Express packages should be sent to Waverley. Packages for the children should be addressed to the school at Waverley. Always put the child's name on the outside of the package.

Friends of the children may visit them any Wednesday, Thursday or Saturday afternoon. No visiting on holidays.

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### TEMPLETON COLONY FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

The Farm Colony of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is located in the town of Templeton. The colony is about three miles from the Baldwinville station of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine Railroad; it is about two miles from the Templeton station of the Ware River division of the Boston & Albany Railroad. The distance from Boston to Baldwinville is seventy-one miles, and the railroad fare is \$1.71 each way.

The cars of the Athol & Gardner electric line go within one-half mile of the colony.

A public carriage may be found at the Baldwinville station.

The post-office address is Baldwinville. The telegraph address is Baldwinville. Express packages should be sent to Baldwinville. Packages for the boys at the colony should be addressed to the school at Baldwinville, and the boy's name should always be put on the outside of the package.

